

Press Representative—Sam Justice  
Phone — Murray Hill 2-2650

NAMSB

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
**NAMSB**  
OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS  
605 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

RELEASE DATE: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 - The mutual savings banking industry, which has \$31 billion invested in housing mortgages, today voiced support for President Kennedy's Executive Order prohibiting discrimination in Federal housing aid.

The mutual savings banks, located in only 18 states, invest nationwide in FHA and VA mortgages and currently hold slightly more than one-fourth of all Federally underwritten mortgages.

John W. Kress, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, issued a statement unanimously approved by the Board of Directors of NAMSB. Mr. Kress also is president of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, N. J. The statement follows:

"The Executive Order issued last night by the President prohibits discrimination because of race, creed or color, in any type of Federally aided housing. This Executive Order goes a long way in carrying out recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Rights and Housing.

"The savings banking industry, in its 146 years of thrift service, has stood for equality of opportunity for all individuals in the United States. Its leadership has been active in reducing barriers which obstruct the implementation of this principle. Earl B. Schwulst, Chairman of the Board of The Bowery Savings Bank, served as Chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing, and R. Stewart Rauch, Jr., President of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Vice President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, was a member of this Commission. In addition, several savings bank trustees served on the Commission. The Commission's com-

(MORE)

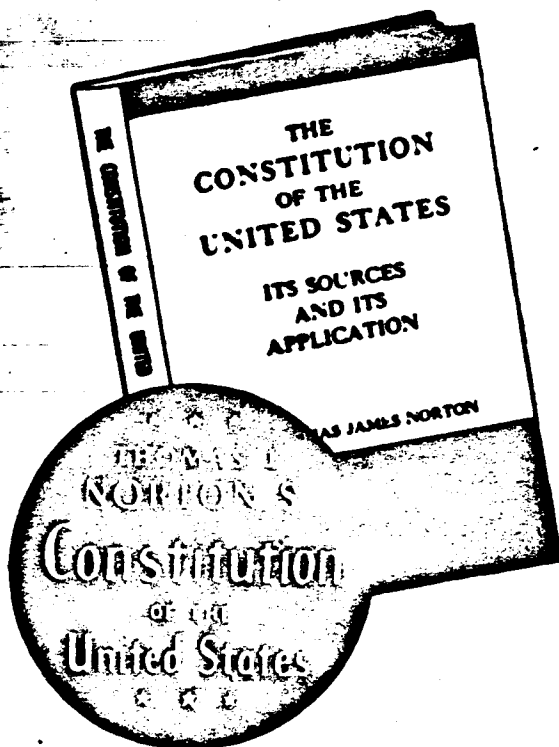
Beetz

ve report on problems of inequality of housing opportunity was widely hailed, only for its forthright stand against racial and ethnic discrimination, but also for its constructive recommendations.

"The nation's savings banks have as one of their prime functions the extension of mortgage credit to finance the construction and purchase of homes. This credit is made available to all individuals on the basis of economic criteria, relating essentially to property values and borrower credit worthiness, and within the legal framework of savings bank operations. No other considerations enter into savings bank decisions to extend mortgage credit. The savings bank industry pledges its full support, therefore, to the President's Executive Order."

# # # # #

Reel 2



# "The Best Book available on The Constitution"

—American Bar Association

"It deserves a place in every public library, on the reading table in every home, and in the course of study in every school. Train the American boy and girl in the foundation principles of our government and we are safe from our most dangerous enemy,—the lack of understanding."—  
THE HON. FLOYD R. THOMPSON, former Chief Justice of Illinois

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADOPTED JULY 2, 1788

IN EFFECT MARCH 4, 1789

### THE PREAMBLE

#### WE THE PEOPLE of the United States,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is important to notice that this is a government of the people, not of the States. Under the Articles of Confederation, in effect as our first form of government from 1781 to 1789, the States as political entities, and not the people, entered into "a firm league of friendship", each State retaining "its sovereignty, freedom and independence." The new Constitution brought in a new Nation, deriving its "just powers from the consent of the governed."

"The people, the highest authority known to our system," said President Monroe, "from whom all our institutions spring and on whom they depend, formed it."

"Its language, 'We the people,' is the institution of one great consolidated National government of the people of all the States, instead of a government by compact with the States for its agents," exclaimed Patrick Henry in the Virginia ratifying convention while leading opposition to its adoption. "The people gave the [Constitutional] Convention no power to use their name." Some States restricted the authority of their delegates to revising the Articles of Confederation. It was claimed that the casting aside of the Articles of Confederation (which

*Each section, each sentence, each phrase, is explained, showing the reason for, or the situation responsible for the wording. Also given are details of famous cases hinging on the wording.*

*The actual wording of the Constitution is shown in bold face type.*

Reel 2

**A FEW OF THE MANY HUNDREDS OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, JUNIOR COLLEGES, HIGH SCHOOLS  
AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, WHICH HAVE RECEIVED  
COPIES OF THE NORTON BOOK ON THE CONSTITUTION, WITHOUT CHARGE TO THEM.**

*Alabama Polytechnic Institute	200	*Montana State College	200
*Appalachian State Teachers College, N. C.	1,000	*Mt. Angel College, Oregon	100
*Arizona State College	1,100	*Mt. St. Mary's College, Cal.	1,000
*Arkansas Polytechnic College	250	*Newberry College, S. C.	400
*Atlanta University, Ga.	500	*Northwestern State College of La.	1,500
*Austin Peay State College, Tenn.	425	*Oakwood College, Ala.	175
*Black Hills Teachers College, S. D.	500	*Oklahoma Baptist University	1,000
*Brigham Young University, Utah	10,000	*Otterbein College, Ohio	800
*Caney Junior College, Ky.	100	*Pennsylvania Military College	100
*Central State Teachers College, Wis.	500	*Polytechnic Institute, Puerto Rico	200
*Champlain College, N. Y.	500	*Presbyterian Junior College for Men, N. C.	150
*College of the Ozarks, Ark.	100	*Rocky Mountain College, Mont.	150
*College of the Sacred Heart, La.	500	*St. Augustine's College, N. C.	1,500
*Concordia College, Minn.	100	*St. Joseph's College, Pa.	2,000
*Crown Junior College, Ia.	150	*South Dakota State College	100
*Culver-Stockton College, Mo.	500	*State Teachers College, Bridgewater, Mass.	200
*Eastern Illinois State College, Ill.	200	*State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.	400
*Eastern Washington College of Educ., Wash.	800	*Stevens Institute of Technology, N. J.	100
*Findlay College, Ohio	550	*Suffolk University, Mass.	100
*Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College	2,500	*Tarlton State College, Texas	1,000
*Fort Valley State College, Ga.	700	*Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	1,000
*Friends Bible College, Kans.	70	*Toledo University, Ohio	100
*Greenbrier College, W. Va.	125	*Tulane University, La.	2,000
*Hawaiian Mission Academy	55	*Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	500
*Holy Rosary Mission School for Indian Children	50	*University of Chattanooga, Tenn.	500
*Jefferson City Junior College, Mo.	250	*University of Dayton, Ohio	2,000
*Kansas Wesleyan University, Kans.	300	*University of Massachusetts	1,000
*Kent State University, Ohio	570	*University of North Dakota	500
*Kentucky State College	150	*University of Tulsa, Okla.	500
*Kilgore College, Texas	400	*University of Utah	300
*La Sierra College, Cal.	200	*University of Virginia	150
*Lawrence Institute of Technology, Mich.	1,000	*Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1,000
*Loyola College, Md.	1,200	*Virginia Union University	1,000
*MacAlester College, Minn.	1,500	*Washington College, Md.	100
*McMurray College, Texas	1,200	*West Virginia State College	1,000
*Mercer University, Ga.	300	*Whitewater State Teachers College, Wis.	50
*Miami University, Ohio	150	*Wisconsin State College	100
*Missouri School of Mines	1,000	*Xavier University, La.	1,000

\*These institutions started have repeatedly requested quantities of the Norton book.

**A FEW TYPICAL COMMENTS REGARDING THE NORTON BOOK AND ITS DISTRIBUTION  
TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Harrogate, Tenn.**  
JOHN R. CLARK, Head, Dept. of History and Citizenship

Each student in my government classes has used the text and no book has been of greater service. I hope that every student may have access to a copy. (Later) We are planning a wide distribution of the books (an additional 1,000) and wish we had twice that number. We shall hold a Constitution Day with elaborate program and shall give each student a copy. We are also planning to tie the juniors and seniors in all county high schools into our school of citizenship. . . we have many plans for the development of good citizenship in this county and University and again thank the donor for this aid.

**FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York**  
ROBERT I. GANNON, S. J., President

The books (10,000) already distributed have been well received, but the amount of good accomplished will be known only after a passage of years. With the thanks of the University

for the donor's part in this benefaction . . .

**UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, Manila**  
R. M. GONZALES, President

These volumes (100) were distributed among our various libraries and members of the faculties of our colleges of liberal arts and law, particularly in those teaching political science and law subjects. I am sure this great legal document will be useful to lawyers and students in the Philippines because our government and institutions are patterned after those of the United States. Thanking the donor for his generosity . . .

**MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,**  
Columbus, Miss.

B. L. PARSONS, President

Enclosed is a newspaper clipping which shows the background we gave to the presentation of these books. I think this is a real contribution to citizenship in our student body and we appreciate very much the donor's generous gift.

*"Now that Mr. Norton has written this exceedingly able book, no school can excuse the lack of a course on the Constitution by pleading the hitherto mournfully valid excuse: 'There is no good text book'. Mr. Norton is clear and concise; the arrangement of the matter is excellent, and the book will serve equally well for class work and private reading."*

—from the magazine AMERICA

**COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, INC.**

117 Liberty Street

New York 6, N. Y.

*Reel 2*

## Washington Windows

# Book Can Aid Students Understand Court Rule

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — High schools from coast to coast are clamoring for copies of a paperback book that would help students understand this week's Supreme Court decision against prayer in classrooms.

The book is Thomas James Norton's "Constitution of the United States: Its Sources and Its Applications," published by the Committee for Constitutional Government Inc., 117 Liberty St., New York 6, N.Y.

The committee has from schools unfilled requests for 20,000 of Norton's book. From Pennsylvania, 33 schools have asked for 3,000 copies. Sixty-one Massachusetts schools have asked for 4,971 copies of Norton's book. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, could use 11,000 copies.

The book consists of 319 pages, the major section being devoted to a line-by-line discussion of the U.S. Constitution. The last passage in Article VI, for example, provides: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

This passage is followed by Norton's explanation of what it means and why it was written.

Article I of the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments to the Constitution—begins like this:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."

Then follows

several hundred words of Norton's explanation of that phraseology and why it is in the Constitution. Norton states that this prohibition against an established religion is against the nation and not against the states.

The foregoing are the constitutional provisions with respect to religion in the United States. It was on the basis of these provisions that the Supreme Court found that a prayer in a New York State elementary school was unconstitutional.

This book is a short course in basic government equal to a college course in civics if it is examined with care and interest. As Norton discusses the Constitution sentence by sentence, the student is led directly into the explanation of why and how the document was phrased as it is, and by whom.

There is no great gain in teaching Johnny to read if Johnny does not have handy these books he should read to establish his mind love of country and comprehension of its basic institutions.

Real 2

**PURCHASE FORM**

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To: Committee for Constitutional Gov't., Inc.  
117 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Please enter order of undersigned for ..... copies of the paperback edition of "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS SOURCES AND ITS APPLICATIONS," by Thomas James Norton, at a dollar a copy, and deliver all books in accordance with instructions set forth below. For tax purposes, you will render written report to undersigned, showing delivery of books, together with a copy of each request for gift books delivered. You will undertake all details of solicitation, packaging, handling, shipping, etc., the cost of which is included in the price of the book.

Payment enclosed \$ .....

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Name.....

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Reel 2

# Blut fliesst in Jemen

RIEDL KAIRO LONDON — Die Revolution im arabischen Königreich Jemen, am Roten Meer, will der neue Imam, Sayid Ismail al-Husaini, gegen die am 27. September proklamierte muslimische Regierung eintreten.

**NEUES AUS SCHWEDEN**  
 Versuche der weißen Parteien in Schweden, durch die Wahl einer Regierung im Reichstag, die die Interessen der weißen Bevölkerung zu vertreten, scheitern. Die Regierung hat sich entschieden, die Interessen der schwarzen Bevölkerung zu vertreten.

# Blick

UNABHÄNGIGE SCHWEIZER TAGESZEITUNG

FORTSETZUNG SEITE 2

# Rassenhass in USA

WASHINGTON HERRLIBERG — In einem plötzlichen dramatischen Entschluss mobilisierte Präsident Kennedy um Wochenende Einheiten der Armee, um den Rassenkonflikt im Staate Mississippi zu ersticken. Die Spannung verschürfte sich inzwischen so stark, dass in den Südstaaten bereits von der Gefahr eines Bürgerkrieges gesprochen wurde.



Negerstudent James Meredith mit seiner Anwaltin Constance Baker Motley beim Verlassen des Gerichts in New Orleans, wo Gouverneur Borneo verurteilt wurde. Demonstrationen tragen eine negierende Spruchbänder, die Barnett zum Aufstehen aufrufen.

Der Chef der grössten amerikanischen Neger-Organisation, Roy Wilkins, wird gleichzeitig in einem exklusiven BLICK-Interview in Herrliberg das Vorgehen und die neuesten Entschlüsse der Kennedy-Regierung als sehr gut.



Negerführer Roy Wilkins (61), ein schlanker, grauhaariger Intellektueller mit feingliedrigen, sprechenden Händen und einem Lächeln, aber den Augen eines Kampfers, während des BLICK-Exklusivinterviews bei seinem Freund in Herrliberg.

Freiwillige

Truppen

FORTSETZUNG SEITE 3

Tessiner Ärzte wollen streiken

Spanier wurde entführt

Gepanschte Spaghetti

Nur Narren sehen es nicht



LACP Sekretar Wilkins mit seiner Frau Amanda. Links neben ihnen: Mrs. Van Camm.

Reel 2

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**Statement of Obligations and Balances**

## Report 1-2

**Appropriations, Subvances and Expenses, General Legal Activities**  
**Division of Civil Rights**

Date 11-7-68  
Period ending October 31, 1968

No. of positions Aver. No. Empl. years	Total	Estimated	Actual		Estimated	Projected
			Actual	Audit		
11 Personnel compensation	76	85	680,000	692,361	434,807	27,737
Permanent	583,098	225,424	8,800	20,000	1,482	1,800
Temporary	3,150	8,176	300	300	205	200
Fees, etc.	2	215				
12 Personnel benefits	13,829	15,201	47,500	50,000	34,799	500
21 Travel	14,283	54,827	30,000	40,000	7,800	50,000
22 Freight, express, etc.	-0-	838	200	-0-	77	200
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	5,622	30,421	26,000	21,000	11,532	7,000
24 Printing and reproduction	2,900	9,697	20,000	20,000	2,429	20,000
25 Other services	1,967	28,477	25,000	25,000	21,767	1,000
26 Supplies and materials	2,413	10,122	8,000	8,000	6,147	-0-
31 Equipment	1,880	8,622	8,000	8,000	5,115	-0-
Excludes 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	240,285	777,799	277,773	702,439	611,000	513,427



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE

Reel 2

MISCELLANEOUS

December 1962 - Jan. 1963



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JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_.

Whereas the 87th Congress of the United States of America, at its 2d session, in both Houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, adopted the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution only if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

\*Article \_\_\_\_\_

\*Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

\*Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.\*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, be and the same is hereby ratified; and be it further

Reel 2

- 2 -

Resolved, that certified copies of this Resolution shall be forwarded by the Governor of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Administrator of General Services, United States Government, Washington, D. C., to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Adopted on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 19\_\_.  
by the Senate of the State of \_\_\_\_\_;

President of the Senate of the  
State of \_\_\_\_\_.

Adopted on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 19\_\_.  
by the House of Representatives of the State of \_\_\_\_\_;

Speaker of the House of Representatives  
of the State of \_\_\_\_\_.

Reel 2

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# Judge Orders Desegregation In Powhatan

## Decree Also Bars Closing of Schools In Virginia County

RICHMOND Jan. 3 AP — A Federal judge struck down public school segregation in Powhatan County, Va., today and enjoined county officials from taking any steps "direct or indirect" to close public schools.

Powhatan is two counties removed from Prince Edward where public schools have been shut since 1959 to avoid court-ordered racial desegregation.

The order was entered in Richmond Federal District Court by Judge John D. Butzner, Jr.

The order prohibited and restrained the county school board from denying three Negro children admission to the all-white Powhatan Elementary School.

### Effective at Once

The order "shall be effective immediately," Judge Butzner said.

There have been reports Powhatan would close its public schools, as did Prince Edward County, should integration be ordered.

Prince Edward closed its schools in 1959 by refusing to appropriate any money for public education after desegregation was ordered. Court action to force reopening of the Prince Edward schools is before the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

### Order Quoted

Judge Butzner enjoined the defendants:

"During such time that other public schools or any of them in the Commonwealth of Virginia are open and until further order of this court, from in any manner, direct or indirect, taking any action to close the public schools there."

The order expressly forbids the county from closing the schools either by withholding funds already appropriated for their operation or by failure to appropriate funds.

Judge Butzner barred the Powhatan school board from the further use of such discriminatory criteria in assigning pupils to public schools—an injunction he made effective at the start of the school this September.

The school officials were directed to prepare a plan for immediate steps "to terminate discriminatory practices" in such pupil assignments.

### Similar Order Issued

A similar order directing the admission of six Negro students to predominantly white schools in Fredericksburg—Judge Butzner's home town—also was handed down today. The schools involved are James Monroe High and Maury elementary. This order also provided for a plan to end racially discriminatory assignment practices this fall.

Judge Butzner's Powhatan order apparently was aimed at stemming in Powhatan action similar to that in Prince Edward. Both counties are in rural South Central Virginia. Since Prince Edward closed public schools, white children have attended a system of private, segregated schools. Negroes in the main have been attending formal education.

*misc.*

Franklin Star  
Richmond

Reed



## School Amendments Are Election Issue

Louisiana voters go to the polls Nov. 6 to ballot on a host of proposed constitutional amendments which include three seriously affecting the public school system of the state.

The Bureau of Governmental Research, non-partisan New Orleans research organization, said in an analysis that one of the three also casts doubt on legislative appropriations for textbooks, school supplies, lunch funds and transportation for non-public schools.

Of prime interest in the field of education are these amendments:

No. 2 — Establishes the Louisi-

ana Financial Assistance Commission as a corporate state agency, grants it an additional two percent of the state sales tax, and empowers it to float bonds up to \$20 million to pay tuition grants of students attending private, non-sectarian schools.

No. 5 — Permits the Legislature to pay the tuition grants directly to student attending private, non-sectarian schools rather than to the school. \*

No. 9 — Provides that no public

(See editorial, "New Orleans Scene — 1983." Pg. 4)

funds shall be appropriated to any private or sectarian school.

**THE PROPOSALS** were drafted by Louisiana segregationists as devices to maintain segregation but the bureau views Amendment No. 2 as one which raises questions "as to the conduct of public education in Louisiana."

New Orleans public schools educate almost two thirds of the elementary and high school students of the city and on the Nov. 6 bal-

See Constitutional, page 20A

Reel 2



*Southern Field Service*  
**National Catholic Conference  
 for Interracial Justice**

1117 Poydras Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

November 15, 1962



Mr. Burke Marshall  
 Assistant Attorney General  
 Civil Rights Division  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

You will find inclosed a Catholic Action  
 article commenting on Amendment # 9 which I failed  
 to inclose in my letter to you a few days ago.

Yours sincerely,

*Henry*  
 Henry C. Barnett

HC:kv

ENC: 1

**RECEIVED**

NOV 20 1962

**INT. AFF. SECTION**

*M. C. Barnett:*  
*Do you have any*  
*comment on the effect of*  
*this on church school*  
*desegregation?*

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Reed 2

DRAFT WIRE TO MAZZOCCHI & DELANEY

PLEASE EXTEND MY GREETINGS TO THE CITIZENS  
WHO ARE PARTICIPATING IN THIS TRIBUTE TO MARTIN LUTHER  
KING. DR. KING IS A SYMBOL OF THE DETERMINATION OF  
THE NEGRO CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY TO REALIZE FULL  
EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN ALL  
ASPECTS OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE. I AM HAPPY TO JOIN IN  
WISHING HIM WELL.

Reel 2



# Death Sentence in Rape Stirs Montgomery Protest

By John P. Mackenzie  
Staff Reporter

A GROUP of Montgomery County citizens has launched a campaign of protest against the death sentences meted out to two young Negroes convicted of raping a 18-year-old white girl under circumstances that are still in dispute.

The Giles-Johnson Defense Committee, headed by a housewife and composed of church workers, civil libertarians, those interested in better race relations and an assortment of concerned residents, is working to save John and James Giles from Maryland's gas chamber.

Clemency is the group's primary goal. The group, mostly laymen who feel the punishment was not fitted to the crime, is leaving to the lawyers some important and intriguing legal issues while offering to help take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

LAWYERS working on the appeal wonder whether this could be the occasion to do away with the century-old Maryland practice—almost unique in the United States—of letting many juries retire for deliberation with little or no guidance from the trial judge on the applicable law.

They are hoping the Supreme Court will listen to their argument even if the Maryland Court of Appeals turns it aside. They raise the constitutional question whether this practice deprives the accused of due process and equal protection of the law.

But the committee, working around a nucleus of 50 to 70 volunteers to arouse the County, is concentrating on one main purpose, a bid to Gov. J. Millard Tawes for clemency if all legal recourse fails.

VOLUNTEERS have typed copies of the trial transcript for distribution to several churches and libraries. They have prepared clemency petitions for mailing. Eight months after the Giles trial and death decrees, they still are seeking any information that might help the defense or buttress the clemency plea.

Many of the workers would concede that in some respects their cause will arouse little sympathy. "We're not contending that the Giles boys were perfect gentlemen," says one worker.

John, 22, and James, 20, are "not the nicest young men, in fact they're rather surly types," admits another. Many of the workers would concede at least a measure of guilt on the part of James Giles and few would say that John was without fault.

THEN WHY the fuss and concern? And why all the work in their behalf?

According to Mrs. Howard F. Ross, Silver Spring wife of a Government personnel officer, there was "a sense of horror at the imposition of the death sentence on two young men when there was no violence or threats of violence toward the girl, when she admittedly made no resistance, even cooperated according to her testimony and invited intimacy according to both boys."

She added that the laymen on the committee were disturbed because the defense was not permitted to ask ques-

tions on occasions she had been there with Foster.

THE DEFENSE offered by court-appointed attorney Siedman Prescott Jr. emphasized the girl's failure to resist more strongly. John Giles testified that the girl told him she was "on probation" and would have to charge rape if they were caught. He quoted her as saying later that she had had sexual intercourse "with 16 or 17 boys" that week and that three more wouldn't make any difference.

John Giles, a probationer for house-breaking, left the scene, he said, despite her suggestion that he have intercourse with her before the other two. Johnson, who is scheduled to face a separate trial in Annapolis Sept. 24, and then James had intercourse with her, according to James's testimony.

Judge James H. Pugh and the all-white jury of 11 men and one woman heard medical testimony which did not show "forcible intercourse." Prescott's attempts to cross-examine the girl on her dating habits were cut off by Judge Pugh. Attempts to explore her juvenile

... You were so ravenous that nothing could prevent you from committing this treacherous act. You were determined to satisfy your passionate desires."

John Giles said only, "Well, the girl, she said I didn't rape her. I said I didn't rape her and they said I didn't rape her, and so that is all." The Judge replied, "Of course the jury didn't believe you, and the jury rightly didn't believe you."

The jury, said attorneys Prescott and Hal Witt on appeal, had no guidelines on the delicate and unsettled law of rape. The jury, they added, lacked the rudimentary guidelines about the prosecution's burden of proof, let alone the "reasonable doubt" which must be resolved in favor of the defendants in criminal trials. They said this state of things, which could develop only in Maryland and Indiana, amounted to denying the defendants equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

THE APPELLANTS said they had found no recorded rape case where a conviction had been affirmed on such scanty evidence, particularly in the key areas of "force" and "consent." They cited cases in Maryland and elsewhere calling for all-out resistance by the victim. They said the force used on the girl's escort could not have affected her state of mind since she did not know about it at the time.

The state replied that Maryland's constitutional provision giving juries power in legal as well as factual matters "has been a part of the organic law of this state for over 100 years" and had been upheld as recently as 1949. The defense could have had "advisory" instructions from Judge Pugh, the state added, but failed to raise the issue in time to complain on appeal.

The American Civil Liberties Union entered the case in support of the appeal. The friend of the court brief was written by Richard S. Arnold, joined by Edward L. Genn, Washington director Lawrence Speiser and Charles A. Horaky, who later was named President Kennedy's adviser on the affairs of the District and its suburbs.

"We are not dealing here with an ancient and respected rule of the common law," said Arnold. Maryland's rule, in contrast to the rule that judges give binding instructions on law and leave only the facts to juries, "is a latter-day encroachment on the body of the common law."

UNDER MARYLAND'S rule a jury may decide that consent is no defense to rape, that guilt need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt or that the defendant has the burden of proof. Arnold complained.

Arnold said juries may stray from the law under the usual system, but "there is at least the assurance that the legal guidelines are correct, or if they are not, that they can be corrected."

On July 18 a unanimous Court of



JOHN GILES



Reel 2

...bearing any information that might help the defense or buttress the leniency plea.

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She added that the laymen on the committee were disturbed because the defense was not permitted to ask questions about the girl's reputation.

Mrs. Ross became interested in the case because the mother of the Giles boys was working in her home when sentence was pronounced. She felt that in the committee's opinion many other recent rape cases in Montgomery County, some of them involving extreme cruelty, have brought lesser penalties.

The committee "does not condone any proven disorderliness," Mrs. Ross said, but believes that here "the death sentence is beyond reason."

**IN THE EARLY** morning hours of July 21, 1961, John and James Giles and Joseph Johnson, 23, were walking toward the Giles home in Spencerville, in the County's northeast corner near the Howard County border. They had been fishing in the Patuxent River. Passing a familiar wooded lover's lane, they encountered a car occupied by Stewart Foster, 21, of Olney, sharing the back seat with the 16-year-old West Hyattsville girl who was to become the complaining witness.

The couple testified that the automobile, owned by one of two other male companions, had run out of gas on the way to a swimming party that started at 10:30 p. m. The two youths had gone for more gasoline.

The Negroes asked Foster for a cigarette. An argument ensued, triggered either by the youths or by a racial insult from Foster—according to conflicting prosecution and defense versions. A large rock broke the rear window beside Foster and the girl, a slim blonde, ran from the left side of the sedan down a path into thick woods.

**UNKNOWN** to the girl was the beating inflicted on Foster, who was rendered semiconscious. Eight stitches were required to repair his face. John Giles encountered the girl 20 or 30 feet away and talked with her for 10 minutes about whether she should be let go.

At the trial Dec. 4 in Montgomery County Circuit Court, the girl testified that she offered herself to Giles in exchange for help in escaping his companions. But James Giles and Johnson found them. One of them reached for the zipper of her shorts and she said "No." One of them replied, "Either you do it or we will do it," whereupon she removed her shorts and underpants.

Although she admitted telling police and a magistrate at an earlier hearing that John was not involved, the girl testified that, on reflection, all three young men attacked her.

She did not protest, resist or call out because there was no use in that "most desolate area," the girl testified. Although Foster knew of a house the length of a city block away, where he went to call police, the girl said she hadn't known of the house because "I didn't look for it" on the two pre-

JOHN GILES



JAMES GILES

record were rebuffed for the same policy reasons: that protect juvenile records from scrutiny in the District of Columbia Federal Court and in other jurisdictions.

**THE TRIAL**, left many questions unanswered, or answered to no one's satisfaction. What happened to the two boys who went for gas? They never returned and never testified. According to the girl, "My friends also arrived during that time and saw the police there and they turned around and went back." Questioning this conduct, Prescott suggested that the boys took off because they had gone there for an improper purpose in the first place.

Defense testimony, too, was patchy and inconsistent in places. James, attempting to clear his older brother, conceded on cross-examination that he could not tell whether John had been intimate with the girl.

After closing arguments by Assistant States Attorney James Cromwell and Prescott, with rebuttal by States Attorney Leonard T. Kardy, Judge Pugh sent the case to the jury with these words:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the form of your verdict in this case will simply be 'guilty on the first count' or 'guilty on the first count without capital punishment' or 'not guilty,' as you shall find from the law and the evidence. You will make a finding as to each defendant under that instruction. Since the lunch hour has arrived we have ordered your lunch and it will be available when you retire to your jury room. Swear the oath."

**THAT WAS** the entire instruction. The jury found the brothers guilty, without any statement about leniency which would have limited the penalty to a maximum of 20 years in jail.

On sentencing day a week later, Prescott, perhaps confident that he need not press for leniency, called one witness, an engineer, to say the defendants had given him no trouble while in his employ. Judge Pugh then sentenced both boys to death.

"The jury has placed the responsibility for your future in my hands," the judge said. "I shall not evade it."

By your vicious act, you are not entitled to any consideration by this court.

**JUDGE PUGH** told James: "The law protects a woman from unpunished attacks against her person. You have also violated the natural law of decency

appeal. The friend of the court brief was written by Richard S. Arnold, joined by Edward L. Glenn, Washington director Lawrence Speiser and Charles A. Horsky, who later was named President Kennedy's adviser on the affairs of the District and its suburbs.

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On July 18 a unanimous Court of Appeals upheld the verdicts, refusing to re-examine its 1949 ruling on the Maryland rule. The complaint about the lack of jury instructions, the court ruled, had been raised too late for review.

**THE COURT** found, in lieu of the force which the defense claimed was required for rape, "evidence of violent acts and verbal threats on the part of the defendants, which, if believed, would have been the equivalent of such force as was reasonably calculated to create in the mind of the prosecutrix an apprehension of imminent bodily harm that could have impaired or overcome her will to resist."

Although the court has power to correct a sentence it finds grossly unjust, it never has made such a finding. The Giles case was no exception.

Missing from the seven-judge court was Judge Stedman Prescott Sr., a critic of the state rule on the power of juries, who disqualified himself because of his son's participation as defense attorney.

**ANOTHER** appeal point rejected by the court was Prescott's complaint that there were no Negroes on the panel from which the Giles jury was selected. The court said Prescott had failed to show the systematic exclusion of Negro jurors which the Supreme Court has said is necessary to overturn a conviction. Whether the racial issue will remain in the case on further appeal is conjectural.

When the judges return from a recess on Monday, they will be greeted by a petition to hear the case again. If that is denied, Witt said he plans to ask the United States Supreme Court to hear the case. The Supreme Court can reject such a petition for a variety of reasons if it chooses to.

If these legal efforts fail, the Defense Committee calculates it must act quickly to press for executive clemency. One of its members, Spencerville neighbor Joseph S. Cunningham, says the group is convinced there are "some mitigating factors" that warrant attention.

Cunningham, executive vice president of the Dairy Industries Supply Association, lives in the house to which Stewart Foster ran for help. Cunningham testified at the trial that the complaining witness appeared "cool, calm and collected" when he saw her moments after the disputed incident.

"Some things just haven't been properly explored," according to Cunningham. While attorneys hope for some answers from Johnson's trial, Mrs. Ross says the committee's problems go even deeper. Many of those now offering assistance have voiced no special concern for the cause of criminal defendants in the past. "There is an undercurrent of powerful feeling," she says. "We felt we should do something."

Bills Introduced - Cont.

No. 7

H.J.Res. 160 - providing that the U.S. shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action (Whitten)

The Regular Name

Table will carry it  
as the Anti-Trust (P)  
law. ~~AA~~

Jog

## Meredith's Attorney Says He'll Keep Door at Ole' Miss Open

By H. LEE BEIER  
(State Journal Staff Writer)

The legal counsel for James Meredith said Sunday he will remain at the University of Mississippi this semester and take final examinations because he "knows the necessity of keeping the door open."

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, associate counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), spoke to a below capacity crowd Sunday night at Great hall in the Memorial Union.

Mrs. Motley spoke to a group of university and state officials observing the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863.

She said that Meredith told her Friday night that things on the Oxford, Miss. campus were "better" Friday after a week of dining hall disturbances centering on him.

She said Meredith had asked for an extension of time to study for final examinations and had been refused but would take the tests anyway. She didn't comment on whether Meredith would enroll at Mississippi next semester.

### Important Decision

Whether Meredith does or does not stay at Ole' Miss is important for "keeping the door open," as other Negro students are applying for admission, Mrs. Motley said.

"If he would withdraw, it would

be because he is not able to stand the great emotional strain," she said of Meredith's future plans at Mississippi.

She also traced the history of integration in the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation and called for a present-day "revival" of the abolitionist spirit of post-Civil War times.

"Unless we have a revival of the spirit of the abolitionists today, we can't hope to have desegregation of the South," Mrs. Motley, a native of New Haven, Conn., said.

### Little Concern

"The great masses of people today care little for the rights of Negroes," and are more concerned with racial problems as they reflect badly on the U.S. image abroad, she said.

Mrs. Motley, who received her law degree from Columbia University in 1946, was introduced by University of Wisconsin President Fred H. Harrington, and Atty. Bruno V. Bitker, Milwaukee, chairman of the Wisconsin Advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The Emancipation Proclamation observance was sponsored by the State Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin. Lt. Gov. George Thompson and Leslie Fischel, head of the society, attended.

### Slap at JFK

Mrs. Motley charged the Kennedy Administration with handling 1963

civil rights with "kid-gloves," and said President Kennedy "waited until the 13th hour" before sending troops to Mississippi in the Meredith case.

She described President Kennedy as "the man who campaigned vigorously on civil rights in 1960, and who now uses kid-gloves" in dealing with desegregation problems. She called him a "reluctant executive."

In addition, she said, efforts at integration particularly in schools are "hampered by a do-nothing civil rights Congress," and that "a new national spirit in the people and government" is needed as a remedy.

She said segregation cases are "hamstrung" in the South by Federal judges who "sit on cases for as long as two years."

### New Emancipation

She called the Emancipation Proclamation "our first great, ir-retrievable commitment to freedom of the Negro," but a move which has not been completely successful in securing Negro rights.

The Supreme Court decision of 1954 was a "second Emancipation Proclamation. Since then we have moved from crisis to crisis in the segregation problem," she said.

"I can't imagine any place being worse than Mississippi" for desegregation to come at all, she said. The fear of reprisals from the White Citizens council in Mississippi is "for real," she said, and the council is the real government in Mississippi.

Mrs. Motley spoke in Madison earlier at the fourth annual freedom fund dinner of the Madison branch of the NAACP in April.



MRS.  
MOTLEY

DEPARTMENT OF  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF  
OFFICE OF  
RETURN IN FIVE DAY  
UNITED STATES AT  
MADISON, WISCONSIN  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Reel 2

misc.

Ed Guthman

September 17, 1962

Jack Rosenthal

**Impacted Area Statistics**

Here are some background statistics for impacted area schools, updated by Bess Furman. (All figures for fiscal 1962):

In 17 Southern and border states

681,194 service children living off post and attending school off post  
69,864 service children living on post and attending school off post  
TOTAL 751,058 service children attending impacted areas schools

ca 27,000 service children attending federal on-post schools

\$ 81,583,614 in impacted areas aid for operations  
24,805,325 in impacted areas aid for construction  
TOTAL \$106,388,939 for all types impacted aid to 17 states

National

\$247,000,000 in impacted areas aid for operations  
62,000,000 in impacted areas aid for construction  
\$309,000,000 for all types impacted aid to nation, fiscal 1962

(In short, southern and border states received about one-third of the total federal impacted areas aid made available in FY62.)

Overall

Since the start of the program in 1950 and 1951:

\$1,000,000,000 has gone out in construction grants  
1,500,000,000 has gone out for maintenance and operations  
TOTAL \$ 2,500,000,000 in

✓  
cc: Burke Marshall, St. John Barrett, Henry Diamond

Reels



On Sunday, September 2, in response to a telegram to the President from Martin Luther King, the Attorney General sent the following reply:

"The President has asked me to reply to your telegram of August 31. The national policy of the United States, which he has continuously reiterated, is to uphold the constitutional rights of all Americans, including the guarantees against state or other official discrimination or segregation on the basis of race, color or creed. These rights must be protected in Albany, Georgia as elsewhere through the process of law.

"As you know, all of these steps sought by the Albany movement to desegregate public facilities are now before the federal court. Two days of hearings were held last week before Judge Elliott. Some three weeks ago the Department of Justice presented its views in another proceeding supporting the right of citizens to protest the use of segregation practices.

"The President recently publicly expressed his strong conviction that these matters should be satisfactorily settled through negotiation between the city commission and Negro citizens.

"All these matters are now before the courts and under judicial consideration. The Department of Justice will continue to take all appropriate steps within its power to uphold and enforce the law of the land."

Re 12

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1961, BETWEEN SEVEN AND EIGHT O'CLOCK, I WAS PLAYING MARCHING SOLDIERS WITH A GROUP OF BOYS. WHILE WE WERE MARCHING UP 45TH PLACE (NORTH), A BIRMINGHAM POLICE CAR DROVE UP WITH TWO UNIFORMED POLICEMEN IN IT. THEY STOPPED AND WE ALL STARTED RUNNING. THEY SHINED LIGHTS ON US, AND ONE OF THE BOYS SAID, "CUT OUT THE DAMN LIGHTS." ONE OF THE OFFICERS GOT OUT, AND THE OTHER ONE DROVE AROUND THE BLOCK. THE ONE WHO GOT OUT CAUGHT ME AND HELD ME AROUND THE NECK, BUT I BROKE AWAY AND RAN ACROSS THE STREET. HE SHOT AT ME AND I STOPPED. WHEN HE WALKED UP TO ME AND STARTED BEATING ME IN THE FACE WITH A FLASHLIGHT. MY NOSE WAS FRACTURED, A TOOTH LOOSENED, AND MY FACE BADLY BRUISED. THEY THREW ME IN THE CAR AND CURSED ME AGAIN AND AGAIN. THEY SAID, "YOU DAMN NIGGERS AIN'T NOTHING BUT COMARDS." THE OFFICER WHO BEAT ME WAS FLETCHER ALLEN, AND THE OFFICER WITH HIM WAS C.V. GARRETT.

WHEN WE GOT INTO THE CAR, OFFICER ALLEN TOLD OFFICER GARRETT THAT I RAN INTO A CLOTHES LINE AND BRUISED MY FACE. OFFICER GARRETT WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN ALLEN BEAT ME. I WAS AFRAID TO SAY THAT I HAD NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE BECAUSE HE MIGHT START BEATING ME AGAIN. BUT I DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE, BUT OFFICER ALLEN BEAT ME WITH A FLASHLIGHT.

I WAS TAKEN TO A PARKING LOT WHERE WE WAITED FOR A PATROL WAGON, AFTER WHICH I WAS TAKEN TO JAIL. I ASKED TO MAKE A CALL TO CONTACT MY PARENTS, BUT THEY WOULD NOT LET ME CALL. I DID NOT KNOW WHAT I WAS BEING ARRESTED FOR. I FOUND OUT FROM MY MOTHER LATER THAT I WAS ARRESTED FOR "DISORDERLY CONDUCT". SHE GOT ME OUT ON BOND AT AROUND 10:00 THAT NIGHT.

MY TRIAL WAS HELD ON SEPTEMBER 26 AT THE CITY HALL BEFORE JUDGE BROWN. OFFICER ALLEN TESTIFIED THAT I CURSED HIM AND THAT I RAN INTO A CLOTHES LINE. I WAS FOUND GUILTY AND FINED \$30.00 AND GIVEN A 30 DAY SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

SIGNED: JAMES MOORE

*James Moore*

TWO WITNESSES WERE AT THE TRIAL AND TOOK THE STAND, BUT WERE NOT GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL WHAT THEY SAW. THEIR SIGNED STATEMENTS ARE GIVEN BELOW.

JAMES MOORE DID NOT CURSE THE OFFICER, AND HE DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE. I SAW THE OFFICER STRIKE JAMES AND THROW HIM INTO THE CAR. I THOUGHT IT WAS MY SON.

SIGNED: IDA MAE CARROLL

*Ida Mae Carroll*

I SAW THE OFFICER STRIKE JAMES MOORE WITH A FLASHLIGHT. JAMES MOORE DID NOT CURSE. HE DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE EITHER.

SIGNED: LATTIE MAE SIMMONS

*Lattie Mae Simmons*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* DEDICATED BY \*  
 \* THE INTER-CITIZENS COMMITTEE \*  
 \* BOX 1443 \*  
 \* BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA \*  
 \* J. L. WARE CHAIRMAN \*  
 \* C.H. OLIVER SECRETARY \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

*Reel 2*

BUT I COULD NOT STAND BY AND WATCH AN OFFICER ATTACK MY SON FOR NO REASON WHATEVER. ON JULY 1, THIS YEAR, THE SAME OFFICER JONES CAME TO OUR HOUSE LATE AT NIGHT, WALKED IN AND GOT KENNON OUT OF BED. MY WIFE AND I WANTED TO KNOW WHAT THEY WANTED WITH HIM, AND JONES SAID THAT THEY JUST WANTED TO TALK TO HIM OUT IN THE CAR. BUT WHEN THEY GOT HIM IN THE CAR, THEY TOOK HIM AWAY AND BEAT HIM. SO I WOULD NOT LET THEM TAKE HIM OUT AGAIN UNLESS THEY HAD A WARRANT. MY SON PHILLIP SERVED HIS COUNTRY FOR THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, BUT NOT TO PRESERVE RACIAL INJUSTICE. WE HAVE FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE F.B.I.

*Phillip Travis*  
PHILLIP TRAVIS  
*Margaret Travis*  
MRS. MARGARET TRAVIS

*Verna Travis*  
VERNA TRAVIS  
*Kennon Travis*  
KENNON TRAVIS  
*Phillip Travis Jr.*  
PHILLIP TRAVIS JR.

I LIVE NEXT DOOR TO MR. TRAVIS. AFTER I HEARD A SHOT I RAN NEXT DOOR AND ENTERED THE HOUSE. I SAW BLOOD EVERYWHERE. I SAW AN OFFICER STANDING IN THE DINING ROOM WITH HIS PISTOL IN HIS HAND. HE CURSED ME AND MADE ME GET OUT OF THE HOUSE. ANOTHER OFFICER OUTSIDE CURSED ME AND MADE ME GO INTO MY HOUSE.

\*\*\*

I WENT INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER THE OFFICERS HAD LEFT. I SAW BLOOD IN THE STREET, ON THE PORCH, AND ALL OVER THE HOUSE, ON THE FLOOR, ON THE TELEPHONE. I HELPED TAKE UP THE BLOODY RUGS OFF THE FLOOR AND PUT THEM IN A TUB.

\*\*\*

AFTER THE POLICEMEN HAD GONE I WENT INTO THE TRAVIS HOME. I SAW ALL THE BLOOD. IT LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD HAD A HOG KILLING IN THE HOUSE.

\*\*\*

I CAME INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER MR. TRAVIS WAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL. THE HOUSE WAS FULL OF BLOOD, LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD DRUG A HOG THROUGH THE HOUSE AND OUTSIDE. THE BED WAS BLOODY AND THE MATTRESS TURNED ACROSS THE BED.

\*\*\*

I CAME INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER MR. TRAVIS HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT. IT LOOKED LIKE A SLAUGHTER PEN. I SAW BLOOD ON THE FLOOR AND THE BEDDING WAS ALL BLOODY UP.

\*\*\*

I CAME INTO THE HOUSE WHEN THEY WERE COMING IN WITH THE STRETCHER. I SAW MR. TRAVIS LYING ON THE FLOOR FULL OF BLOOD. HE WAS IN HIS PJAMAS WITH A PILLOW UNDER HIS HEAD. I ALSO SAW PHILLIP JR. OUTSIDE IN THE POLICE CAR WITH A TOWEL AROUND HIS HEAD FULL OF BLOOD.

\*\*\*

I MOPPED UP THE BLOOD IN THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER THEY TOOK MR. TRAVIS TO THE HOSPITAL. I WIPED THE BLOOD OFF THE DOORS, THE WALLS, AND THE TELEPHONE TABLE. I PUT MRS. TRAVIS' GOWN WHICH WAS FULL OF BLOOD INTO A TUB OF WATER. I GOT ONE OF THE BULLETS OUT OF THE FLOOR WHILE I WAS MOPPING.

\*\*\*

On this 9th day of December 1961, personally appeared before me the aforementioned, Phillip Travis, Sr., Margaret Travis, Verna Travis, Kennon Travis, and Phillip Travis, Jr., personally known and who made oath that they personally signed before me the above form and that the information and statements given are true and full to the best of their knowledge and belief.

*Reel 2*

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 27, 1961, A GROUP OF NEGROES WERE AT A NEGRO CAFE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. ONE OF THEM REPORTEDLY MADE THE REMARK THAT IF THE COLORED WOMEN WERE NOT INTERCOURSING WITH THE POLICEMEN, THE NIGGER MEN WERE PIMPING WITH THEM. THE OWNER OF THE CAFE REPORTEDLY CALLED THE POLICE, AND TWO POLICEMEN SOON CAME. THEIR NAMES ARE D.P. JONES AND W.D. KING OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT. THEY LINED UP ALL THE NEGROES AROUND THE WALL OF THE CAFE AND STATIONED A POLICE DOG AT THE DOOR OF THE CAFE AND TOLD HIM TO SIT THERE AND WATCH. THEN THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHO MADE THE STATEMENT. THEY THREATENED TO TURN THE DOG LOOSE ON ALL THE NEGROES IF THEY DID NOT TELL WHO MADE THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLICEMEN.

KENNON TRAVIS WAS NOT THERE, BUT SOMEHOW HIS NAME WAS BROUGHT UP, AND THE POLICEMEN WENT TO HIS HOME LOOKING FOR HIM. MR. PHILLIP TRAVIS SR. AND MRS. TRAVIS TELL WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THAT.

#9116  
44-1-589  
MAR 1 1962  
ON OCT. 28, 1961, AT ABOUT 2:00 IN THE MORNING, A BIRMINGHAM POLICEMAN, D.P. JONES, KNOCKED ON MY DOOR AND ASKED IF MY SON KENNON (19) WAS HOME. I SAID HE WAS. THE OFFICER SAID HE WANTED HIM. I ASKED HIM IF HE HAD A WARRANT, AND HE SAID HE DIDN'T NEED NO DARN WARRANT. THEN I CLOSED THE DOOR. BUT OFFICER JONES BROKE OPEN THE SCREEN DOOR, BROKE OPEN THE FRONT DOOR, AND CAME IN WITH HIS PISTOL IN HIS HAND AND SAID "WHERE'S THE BOY?" I WAS IN MY PAJAMAS AND MY WIFE WAS ALSO. SHE DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE EVEN TO PUT ON HER HOUSE COAT. KENNON CAME TO A ROOM DOOR IN THE FRONT ROOM. AND SAID, "HERE I AM". THE OFFICER THEN STRUCK HIM ON THE HEAD WITH HIS GUN. WHEN HE STRUCK HIM HE SAID, "NIGGER YOU MAKE A DARN GOOD SPEECH". I TOLD THE OFFICER NOT TO HIT HIM, AND HE TURNED TOWARD ME WITH HIS PISTOL POINTED AT ME. I GRABBED THE GUN AND WHEN I SAW THAT HE WAS TRYING TO POINT THE PISTOL AT MY CHEST, I PUSHED HIS HAND TOWARD THE CEILING AND HE BEGAN TO SCUFFLE. WE SCUFFLED ACROSS THE DINING ROOM. MY OLDEST SON PHILLIP JR. (24) WAS AWAKENED BY THE NOISE AND CAME TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING. BY THIS TIME OFFICER KING CAME IN AND FIRED HIS PISTOL TOWARD THE FLOOR. THEN HE STRUCK PHILLIP JR. ON THE HEAD WITH HIS PISTOL, OPENING A BLOODY WOUND. PHILLIP HAD NOT SAID OR DONE ANYTHING AT ALL. WHILE I WAS STRUGGLING TO KEEP OFFICER JONES FROM SHOOTING ME, OFFICER KING STRUCK ME ON THE HEAD WITH HIS PISTOL, KNOCKING ME UNCONSCIOUS. I FELL DOWN BY THE DINING ROOM TABLE. THEN WHILE I WAS UNCONSCIOUS ON THE FLOOR, OFFICER JONES BACKED AWAY AND SHOT ME. THE BULLET ENTERED MY UPPER RIGHT THIGH AND CAME OUT THROUGH MY LEFT BUTTOCK.

KENNON GOT OUR RIFLE BECAUSE HE SAID THEY HAVE KILLED MY FATHER. MY WIFE MADE HIM PUT IT DOWN AND MADE HIM GO OUT AND GET INTO THE POLICE CAR. BUT WHEN SHE TRIED TO COME BACK INTO THE HOUSE, OFFICER JONES CURSED HER AND REFUSED TO ALLOW HER TO ENTER HER OWN HOME, SO SHE HAD TO GO ACROSS THE STREET TO A NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE IN HER NIGHT CLOTHES. OFFICER JONES CALLED MORE POLICEMEN AND SOON THERE WERE ABOUT SEVEN MORE POLICE CARS AT THE SCENE.

THE OFFICERS TOOK AWAY MY TWO OLDEST SONS AND MY DAUGHTER. SHE HAD SEEN EVERYTHING AND HAD SAID SHE WAS GOING TO CALL OUR LAWYER AND TELL HIM EVERYTHING. THEN THEY DECIDED TO TAKE HER FOR QUESTIONING. NEITHER I NOR MY WIFE KNEW WHERE THEY WERE TAKING THEM, NOR WHY. THEN AROUND 5:00 A.M. THEY CAME AND TOOK MY WIFE AWAY TO THE CITY HALL IN BIRMINGHAM. SHE SAW THAT THEY HAD BROUGHT THEM THERE ALSO. WE HAVE THREE OTHER YOUNG CHILDREN AT THE HOUSE AGED 10, 12, AND 14, AND THEY WERE AWAKENED BY THE NOISE AND SAW EVERYTHING. THEY CAN NEVER FORGET SUCH A SCENE. THE HOUSE WAS ONE BLOODY MESS.

I WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL. AFTER THE AMBULANCE LEFT, MY WIFE WAS ALLOWED TO COME BACK INTO THE HOUSE. THEY BEAT KENNON IN THE POLICE CAR AND KNOCKED HIM UNCONSCIOUS. I HAD TO HAVE 14 STITCHES IN MY HEAD AND HAD TO BE HOSPITALIZED WITH A GUNSHOT WOUND. ALL THIS HAPPENED ON MY BIRTHDAY. THOUGH HOLES HAD BEEN KNOCKED INTO MY TWO SONS' HEADS, THEY WERE NOT GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION. Reel 2

BUT I COULD NOT STAND BY AND WATCH AN OFFICER ATTACK MY SON FOR NO REASON WHATEVER. ON JULY 1, THIS YEAR, THE SAME OFFICER JONES CAME TO OUR HOUSE LATE AT NIGHT, WALKED IN AND GOT KENNON OUT OF BED. MY WIFE AND I WANTED TO KNOW WHAT THEY WANTED WITH HIM, AND JONES SAID THAT THEY JUST WANTED TO TALK TO HIM OUT IN THE CAR. BUT WHEN THEY GOT HIM IN THE CAR, THEY TOOK HIM AWAY AND BEAT HIM. SO I WOULD NOT LET THEM TAKE HIM OUT AGAIN UNLESS THEY HAD A WARRANT. MY SON PHILLIP SERVED HIS COUNTRY FOR THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, BUT NOT TO PRESERVE RACIAL INJUSTICE. WE HAVE FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE F.B.I.

*Phillip Travis*

PHILLIP TRAVIS

*Margaret Travis*

MRS. MARGARET TRAVIS

*Verna Travis*

VERNA TRAVIS

*Kennon Travis*

KENNON TRAVIS

*Phillip Travis Jr.*

PHILLIP TRAVIS JR.

I LIVE NEXT DOOR TO MR. TRAVIS. AFTER I HEARD A SHOT I RAN NEXT DOOR AND ENTERED THE HOUSE. I SAW BLOOD EVERYWHERE. I SAW AN OFFICER STANDING IN THE DINING ROOM WITH HIS PISTOL IN HIS HAND. HE CURSED ME AND MADE ME GET OUT OF THE HOUSE. ANOTHER OFFICER OUTSIDE CURSED ME AND MADE ME GO INTO MY HOUSE.

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I WENT INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER THE OFFICERS HAD LEFT. I SAW BLOOD IN THE STREET, ON THE PORCH, AND ALL OVER THE HOUSE, ON THE FLOOR, ON THE TELEPHONE. I HELPED TAKE UP THE BLOODY RUGS OFF THE FLOOR AND PUT THEM IN A TUB.

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On this 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1961, personally appeared before me the aforementioned, Phillip Travis, Sr., Margaret Travis, Verna Travis, Kennon Travis, and Phillip Travis, Jr., personally known and who made oath that they personally signed before me the above form and that the information and statements given are true and full to the best of their knowledge and belief.

*Reel 2*

NEGRO CAFE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. ONE OF THEM REPORTEDLY MADE THE REMARK THAT IF THE COLORED WOMEN WERE NOT INTERCOURSING WITH THE POLICEMEN, THE NIGGER MEN WERE PINXING WITH THEM. THE OWNER OF THE CAFE REPORTEDLY CALLED THE POLICE, AND TWO POLICEMEN SOON CAME. THEIR NAMES ARE D.P. JONES AND W.D. KING OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT. THEY LINED UP ALL THE NEGROES AROUND THE WALL OF THE CAFE AND STATIONED A POLICE DOG AT THE DOOR OF THE CAFE AND TOLD HIM TO SIT THERE AND WATCH. THEN THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHO MADE THE STATEMENT. THEY THREATENED TO TURN THE DOG LOOSE ON ALL THE NEGROES IF THEY DID NOT TELL WHO MADE THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLICEMEN.

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I WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL. AFTER THE AMBULANCE LEFT, MY WIFE WAS ALLOWED TO COME BACK INTO THE HOUSE. THEY BEAT KENNON IN THE POLICE CAR AND KNOCKED HIM UNCONSCIOUS. I HAD TO HAVE 14 STITCHES IN MY HEAD AND HAD TO BE HOSPITALIZED WITH A GUNSHOT WOUND. ALL THIS HAPPENED ON MY BIRTHDAY. THOUGH HOLES HAD BEEN KNOCKED INTO MY TWO SONS' HEADS, THEY WERE NOT GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION. Reel 2

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1961, BETWEEN SEVEN AND EIGHT O'CLOCK, I WAS PLAYING MARCHING SOLDIERS WITH A GROUP OF BOYS. WHILE WE WERE MARCHING UP 45th PLACE (NORTH), A BIRMINGHAM POLICE CAR DROVE UP WITH TWO UNIFORMED POLICEMEN IN IT. THEY STOPPED AND WE ALL STARTED RUNNING. THEY SHINED LIGHTS ON US, AND ONE OF THE BOYS SAID, "CUT OUT THE DAMN LIGHTS." ONE OF THE OFFICERS GOT OUT, AND THE OTHER ONE DROVE AROUND THE BLOCK. THE ONE WHO GOT OUT CAUGHT ME AND HELD ME AROUND THE NECK, BUT I BROKE AWAY AND RAN ACROSS THE STREET. HE SHOT AT ME AND I STOPPED. THEN HE WALKED UP TO ME AND STARTED BEATING ME IN THE FACE WITH A FLASHLIGHT. MY NOSE WAS FRACTURED, A TOOTH LOOSENED, AND MY FACE BADLY BRUISED. THEY THREW ME IN THE CAR AND CURSED ME AGAIN AND AGAIN. THEY SAID, "YOU DAMN NIGGERS AIN'T NOTHING BUT COMARDS." THE OFFICER WHO BEAT ME WAS FLETCHER ALLEN, AND THE OFFICER WITH HIM WAS C.V. GARRETT.

WHEN WE GOT INTO THE CAR, OFFICER ALLEN TOLD OFFICER GARRETT THAT I RAN INTO A CLOTHES LINE AND BRUISED MY FACE. OFFICER GARRETT WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN ALLEN BEAT ME. I WAS AFRAID TO SAY THAT I HAD NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE BECAUSE HE MIGHT START BEATING ME AGAIN. BUT I DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE, BUT OFFICER ALLEN BEAT ME WITH A FLASHLIGHT.

I WAS TAKEN TO A PARKING LOT WHERE WE WAITED FOR A PATROL WAGON, AFTER WHICH I WAS TAKEN TO JAIL. I ASKED TO MAKE A CALL TO CONTACT MY PARENTS, BUT THEY WOULD NOT LET ME CALL. I DID NOT KNOW WHAT I WAS BEING ARRESTED FOR. I FOUND OUT FROM MY MOTHER LATER THAT I WAS ARRESTED FOR "DISORDERLY CONDUCT". SHE GOT ME OUT ON BOND AT AROUND 10:00 THAT NIGHT.

MY TRIAL WAS HELD ON SEPTEMBER 26 AT THE CITY HALL BEFORE JUDGE BROWN. OFFICER ALLEN TESTIFIED THAT I CURSED HIM AND THAT I RAN INTO A CLOTHES LINE. I WAS FOUND GUILTY AND FINED \$30.00 AND GIVEN A 30 DAY SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

SIGNED: JAMES MOORE

*James Moore*

TWO WITNESSES WERE AT THE TRIAL AND TOOK THE STAND, BUT WERE NOT GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL WHAT THEY SAW. THEIR SIGNED STATEMENTS ARE GIVEN BELOW.

JAMES MOORE DID NOT CURSE THE OFFICER, AND HE DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE. I SAW THE OFFICER STRIKE JAMES AND THROW HIM INTO THE CAR. I THOUGHT IT WAS MY SON.

SIGNED: IDA MAE CARROLL

*Ida Mae Carroll*

I SAW THE OFFICER STRIKE JAMES MOORE WITH A FLASHLIGHT. JAMES MOORE DID NOT CURSE. HE DID NOT RUN INTO A CLOTHES LINE EITHER.

SIGNED: LITTLE MAE SIMONS

*Little Mae Simmons*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* SPONSORED BY \*  
 \* THE INTER-CITIZENS COMMITTEE \*  
 \* BOX 1443 \*  
 \* BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA \*  
 \* J. L. WARE CHAIRMAN \*  
 \* C.H. OLIVER SECRETARY \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Reel 2



BUT I COULD NOT STAND BY AND WATCH AN OFFICER ATTACK MY SON FOR NO REASON WHATSOEVER. ON JULY 1, THIS YEAR, THE SAME OFFICER JONES CAME TO OUR HOUSE LATE AT NIGHT, WALKED IN AND GOT KENNON OUT OF BED. MY WIFE AND I WANTED TO KNOW WHAT THEY WANTED WITH HIM, AND JONES SAID THAT THEY JUST WANTED TO TALK TO HIM OUT IN THE CAR. BUT WHEN THEY GOT HIM IN THE CAR, THEY TOOK HIM AWAY AND BEAT HIM. SO I WOULD NOT LET THEM TAKE HIM OUT AGAIN UNLESS THEY HAD A WARRANT. MY SON PHILLIP SERVED HIS COUNTRY FOR THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, BUT NOT TO PRESERVE RACIAL INJUSTICE. WE HAVE FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE F.B.I.

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I WENT INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER THE OFFICERS HAD LEFT. I SAW BLOOD IN THE STREET, ON THE PORCH, AND ALL OVER THE HOUSE, ON THE FLOOR, ON THE TELEPHONE. I HELPED TAKE UP THE BLOODY RUGS OFF THE FLOOR AND PUT THEM IN A TUB.

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On this 9<sup>th</sup> day of December 1961, personally appeared before me the aforementioned, Phillip Travis, Sr., Margaret Travis, Verna Travis, Kennon Travis, and Phillip Travis, Jr., personally known and who made oath that they personally signed before me the above form and that the information and statements given are true and full to the best of their knowledge and belief.

*Reed*



ON FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 27, 1961, A GROUP OF NEGROES WERE AT A NEGRO CAFE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. ONE OF THEM REPORTEDLY MADE THE REMARK THAT IF THE COLORED WOMEN WERE NOT INTERCOURSING WITH THE POLICEMEN, THE NIGGER MEN WERE PIMPING WITH THEM. THE OWNER OF THE CAFE REPORTEDLY CALLED THE POLICE, AND TWO POLICEMEN SOON CAME. THEIR NAMES ARE D.P. JONES AND W.D. KING OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT. THEY LINED UP ALL THE NEGROES AROUND THE WALL OF THE CAFE AND STATIONED A POLICE DOG AT THE DOOR OF THE CAFE AND TOLD HIM TO SIT THERE AND WATCH. THEN THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHO MADE THE STATEMENT. THEY THREATENED TO TURN THE DOG LOOSE ON ALL THE NEGROES IF THEY DID NOT TELL WHO MADE THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLICEMEN.

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#9116  
144-1-589  
J. Jones  
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*W. H. Travis*  
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*Harold D. Freeman*  
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*Willie Travis*  
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*Harold Cooper*  
I CAME INTO THE TRAVIS HOME AFTER MR. TRAVIS HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT. IT LOOKED LIKE A SLAUGHTER PEN. I SAW BLOOD ON THE FLOOR AND THE BEDDING WAS ALL BLOODED UP.  
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*S. H. Gorb*  
I CAME INTO THE HOUSE WHEN THEY WERE COMING IN WITH THE STRETCHER. I SAW MR. TRAVIS LYING ON THE FLOOR FULL OF BLOOD. HE WAS IN HIS PAJAMAS WITH A PILLOW UNDER HIS HEAD. I ALSO SAW PHILLIP JR. OUTSIDE IN THE POLICE CAR WITH A TOWEL AROUND HIS HEAD FULL OF BLOOD.  
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*Gracie Deenan*  
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Reel 2

NEGRO CAFE IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA. ONE OF THEM REPORTEDLY MADE THE REMARK THAT IF THE COLORED WOMEN WERE NOT INTERCOURSING WITH THE POLICEMEN, THE NIGGER MEN WERE PIMPING WITH THEM. THE OWNER OF THE CAFE REPORTEDLY CALLED THE POLICE, AND TWO POLICEMEN SOON CAME. THEIR NAMES ARE D.P. JONES AND W.D. KING OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT. THEY LINED UP ALL THE NEGROES AROUND THE WALL OF THE CAFE AND STATIONED A POLICE DOG AT THE DOOR OF THE CAFE AND TOLD HIM TO SIT THERE AND WATCH. THEN THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHO MADE THE STATEMENT. THEY THREATENED TO TURN THE DOG LOOSE ON ALL THE NEGROES IF THEY DID NOT TELL WHO MADE THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLICEMEN.

KENNON TRAVIS WAS NOT THERE, BUT SOMEHOW HIS NAME WAS BROUGHT UP, AND THE POLICEMEN WENT TO HIS HOME LOOKING FOR HIM. MR. PHILIP TRAVIS SR. AND MRS. TRAVIS TELL WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THAT.

ON OCT. 28, 1961, AT ABOUT 2:00 IN THE MORNING, A BIRMINGHAM POLICEMAN, D.P. JONES, KNOCKED ON MY DOOR AND ASKED IF MY SON KENNON (19) WAS HOME. I SAID HE WAS. THE OFFICER SAID HE WANTED HIM. I ASKED HIM IF HE HAD A WARRANT, AND HE SAID HE DIDN'T NEED NO DAMN WARRANT. THEN I CLOSED THE DOOR. BUT OFFICER JONES BROKE OPEN THE SCREEN DOOR, BROKE OPEN THE FRONT DOOR, AND CAME IN WITH HIS PISTOL IN HIS HAND AND SAID "WHERE'S THE BOY?" I WAS IN MY PAJAMAS AND MY WIFE WAS ALSO. SHE DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE EVEN TO PUT ON HER HOUSE COAT. KENNON CAME TO A ROOM DOOR IN THE FRONT ROOM. AND SAID, "HERE I AM". THE OFFICER THEN STRUCK HIM ON THE HEAD WITH HIS GUN. WHEN HE STRUCK HIM HE SAID, "NIGGER YOU MAKE A DAMN GOOD SPEECH". I TOLD THE OFFICER NOT TO HIT HIM, AND HE TURNED TOWARD ME WITH HIS PISTOL POINTED AT ME. I GRABBED THE GUN AND WHEN I SAW THAT HE WAS TRYING TO POINT THE PISTOL AT MY CHEST, I PUSHED HIS HAND TOWARD THE CEILING AND WE BEGAN TO SCUFFLE. WE SCUFFLED ACROSS THE DINING ROOM. MY OLDEST SON PHILLIP JR. (24) WAS AWAKENED BY THE NOISE AND CAME TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING. BY THIS TIME OFFICER KING CAME IN AND FIRED HIS PISTOL TOWARD THE FLOOR. THEN HE STRUCK PHILLIP JR. ON THE HEAD WITH HIS PISTOL, OPENING A BLOODY WOUND. PHILLIP HAD NOT SAID OR DONE ANYTHING AT ALL. WHILE I WAS STRUGGLING TO KEEP OFFICER JONES FROM SHOOTING ME, OFFICER KING STRUCK ME ON THE HEAD WITH HIS PISTOL, KNOCKING ME UNCONSCIOUS. I FELL DOWN BY THE DINING ROOM TABLE. THEN WHILE I WAS UNCONSCIOUS ON THE FLOOR, OFFICER JONES BACKED AWAY AND SHOT ME. THE BULLET ENTERED MY UPPER RIGHT THIGH AND CAME OUT THROUGH MY LEFT BUTTOCK.

KENNON GOT OUR RIFLE BECAUSE HE SAID THEY HAVE KILLED MY FATHER. MY WIFE MADE HIM PUT IT DOWN AND MADE HIM GO OUT AND GET INTO THE POLICE CAR. BUT WHEN SHE TRIED TO COME BACK INTO THE HOUSE, OFFICER JONES CURSED HER AND REFUSED TO ALLOW HER TO ENTER HER OWN HOME, SO SHE HAD TO GO ACROSS THE STREET TO A NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE IN HER NIGHT CLOTHES. OFFICER JONES CALLED MORE POLICEMEN AND SOON THERE WERE ABOUT SEVEN MORE POLICE CARS AT THE SCENE.

THE OFFICERS TOOK AWAY MY TWO OLDEST SONS AND MY DAUGHTER. SHE HAD SEEN EVERYTHING AND HAD SAID SHE WAS GOING TO CALL OUR LAWYER AND TELL HIM EVERYTHING. THEN THEY DECIDED TO TAKE HER FOR QUESTIONING. NEITHER I NOR MY WIFE KNEW WHERE THEY WERE TAKING THEM, NOR WHY. THEN AROUND 5:00 A.M. THEY CAME AND TOOK MY WIFE AWAY TO THE CITY HALL IN BIRMINGHAM. SHE SAW THAT THEY HAD BROUGHT THEM THERE ALSO. WE HAVE THREE OTHER YOUNG CHILDREN AT THE HOUSE AGED 10, 12, AND 14, AND THEY WERE AWAKENED BY THE NOISE AND SAW EVERYTHING. THEY CAN NEVER FORGET SUCH A SCENE. THE HOUSE WAS ONE BLOODY MESS.

I WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL. AFTER THE AMBULANCE LEFT, MY WIFE WAS ALLOWED TO COME BACK INTO THE HOUSE. THEY BEAT KENNON IN THE POLICE CAR AND KNOCKED HIM UNCONSCIOUS. I HAD TO HAVE 14 STITCHES IN MY HEAD AND HAD TO BE HOSPITALIZED WITH A GUNSHOT WOUND. ALL THIS HAPPENED ON MY BIRTHDAY. THOUGH HOLES HAD BEEN KNOCKED INTO MY TWO SONS' HEADS, THEY WERE NOT GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION. Rel 2

**NASSAU DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE**  
240 MINEOLA BLVD.  
MINEOLA, NEW YORK

**Request from John F. English**

Would it be possible to get a letter or wire from the Attorney General to the two rallies being sponsored simultaneously the night of December 12, "An Evening with Martin Luther King," by the Nassau County Committee on Human Rights.

These are King's first appearances on Long Island. A letter of greeting and regret that he cannot attend is already in hand from Governor Rockefeller. County Executive Nickerson and Assembly Speaker ~~Carino~~ will speak at both meetings. Funds raised will be donated to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

If it is preferred to send wires, they should be addressed as follows:

Anthony Mazzocchi, Chairman  
An Evening with Martin Luther King  
Temple Israel  
108 Old Mill Road  
Great Neck, N. Y.

Hon. Hubert Delany, Chairman  
An Evening with Martin Luther King  
Garden City Hotel  
Garden City, N. Y.

If it is preferred to send a letter, it could be addressed to Nickerson, who could read it himself or turn copies of it over to the two chairmen. Nickerson should be addressed as follows:

Hon. Eugene H. Nickerson  
County Executive  
County Executive Building  
Mineola, New York

# CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

68 WEST 88th STREET

NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

January 24, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
The Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We are enclosing a copy of a Race Relations Message,  
issued by the Central Conference of American Rabbis in connection  
with Race Relations Sabbath.

Respectfully yours,

*Sidney L. Regner*

Rabbi Sidney L. Regner  
Executive Vice President

SLR:dbb  
enc

Dear Rabbi Regner:  
The Attorney General asked me to  
thank you for your courtesy in sending him  
a copy of the Race Relations Message issued by  
the Central Conference.  
We are all indebted to the increasing activity of  
religious groups in education of the people of this  
nation on their problems and objections  
in race relations. I think we are reaching  
a point where we still have a long way to go.  
not only in the South. Truly yours,  
M. Y.

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\*Ex-officio

Reel 2

disciplines which could make possible such a flight, James Meredith, surrounded by Federal marshals and soldiers, made his way through a mob on the University of Mississippi campus.

The fortitude and restraint evidenced by this young man have characterized the American Negro in his century-long struggle for freedom, intensified since 1954 when the Supreme Court apparently opened wide the gates of hope. But, because progress has been slow, these past nine years have witnessed a rising tide of impatience and even bitterness among many Negroes. We appreciate that there are limits to the patience and restraint of any people, especially of a people which has suffered so long and so grievously, a people which has been promised so much and gained so little.

The Negro should not be forced to wait for a Second Emancipation Proclamation to achieve his complete freedom.

Therefore, on this Race Relations Sabbath we call upon our fellow citizens to devote themselves vigorously to the unfinished task inherent in the field of Race Relations. For only in the final liquidation of racial injustices can we fulfill the biblical ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

## THE UNFINISHED TASK

A MESSAGE

FOR

RACE RELATIONS SABBATH

1963

*Issued by*

THE COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND PEACE

*of the*

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

*Additional copies of this message may be obtained by writing to the Central Conference of American Rabbis, 40 West 68th Street, New York 23, New York*

Reel 2

## THE UNFINISHED TASK

**T**his Race Relations Sabbath derives special significance from the current observance of the centennial year of the Emancipation Proclamation. The celebration, to be meaningful, must focus our attention not only on past achievements but also, and principally, on the magnitude and the difficulties of the unfinished task which confronts the American people before the freedom promised in this great historic document can at long last truly be established.

To this unfinished task most of the major religious organizations are already committed by resolutions and statements issued at the national level. We point with pride to the pronouncements of our own Central Conference of American Rabbis, which has taken an unequivocal position on this most crucial of all domestic issues.

On this Race Relations Sabbath we are painfully aware of the great and persisting gap between resolution and implementation, between creed and deed. Believing implicitly in the equality of humanity before God, we witness inequalities among men. Accepting, teaching and preaching the prophetic concept of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, we confess the limited impact we have thus far made upon the lives of men in its implementation.

We are not unmindful nor are we unappreciative of the progress toward equality achieved during the past year. We are indeed grateful for each stride toward freedom, halting and short though it might be. A number of Southern Colleges, among them Tulane and Emory Universities have opened their doors to a few Negro students; a Negro now sits in the Georgia State Legislature and the desegregation of public parks, libraries and golf courses in Southern cities continues. Last November the President issued an executive order affecting new housing construction and thus expanding "open occupancy". Although the order made a more limited contribution to civil rights than had been hoped for, it was wel-

comed as a step forward. We pray that in the near future, President Kennedy will expand its scope. We also commend the President and his Attorney-General for the vigorous role they played in the Oxford, Mississippi crisis. They, and those to whom they delegated authority, gave proclamation that the law of the land is supreme and that under this law the rights of all citizens are to be protected.

However, we cannot honestly rejoice over what has been accomplished or remain content with continued "tokenism" and "gradualism" when discrimination persists throughout the country in every area of human need. Massive resistance — overt and covert — effectively blocks a needed break-through in the arena of true racial equality. Schools and housing remain highly segregated, employment opportunities remain limited, while in some Southern communities the fundamental right to the ballot is denied to citizens because of their race.

But we must pay tribute to the courageous men and women, who during the past year, were involved in the struggle to complete the task of gaining full equality for all minority groups. We can recall with pride the interfaith "freedom rides" to Albany, Georgia as graphic expression of solidarity with those involved in the "Albany Movement". We are especially indebted to our rabbinical colleagues who shared with Christian clergymen of both races the prophetic commitment of self to the great ideals of justice and righteousness. We also express our great admiration for James Meredith in his dedication of body and spirit to the breaching of the wall of segregation surrounding the educational facilities of the State of Mississippi.

Nothing symbolized more clearly and more poignantly the slow pace of man's spiritual progress as compared to the swift rush of his technological advance than that day last October when Walter Schirra orbited in his space ship in the heavens above while beneath him on a college campus ostensibly devoted to the intellectual and scientific


Box 2

misc.

Miss Linda K. Stores  
Room 1145  
U. S. Department Of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Thank you for your note of January 26.

Again, many thanks, and we hope that you may have occasion to visit the Maisonnettes soon.

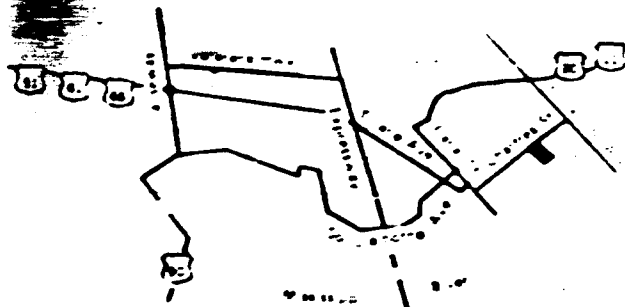
Very sincerely,  
  
 Junius Underwood  
 Manager

**Junius Underwood**  
**Manager**

Reel 2

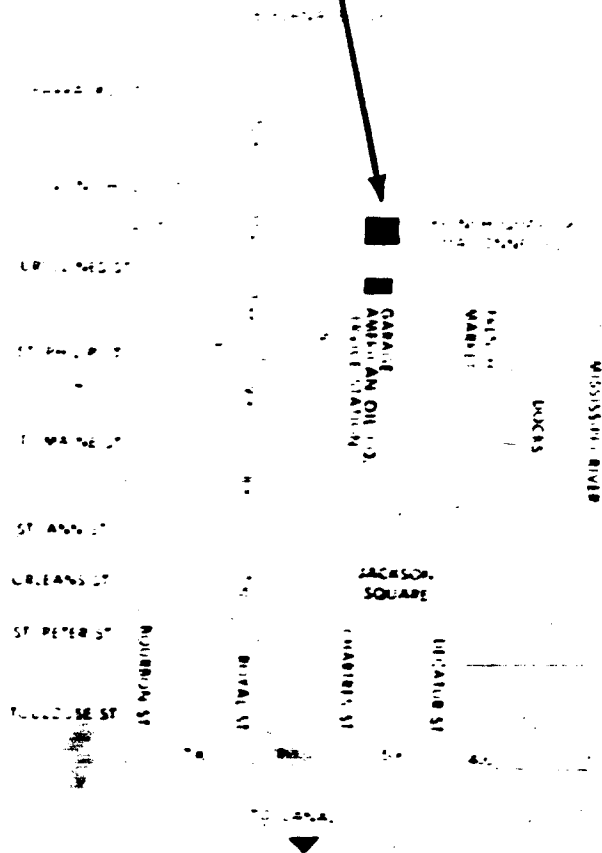


It's easy to get to from every point  
entry to New Orleans.



*Location*

IN THE HEART OF THE VIEUX CARRE

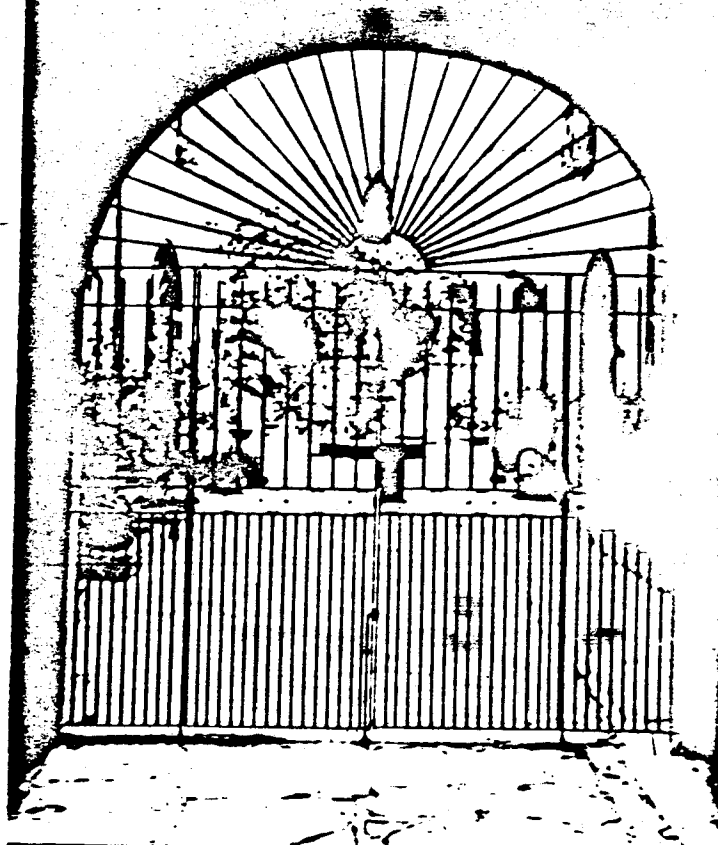


# FRENCH QUARTER MAISONNETTES

*with off-street parking*

1130 CHARTRES STREET

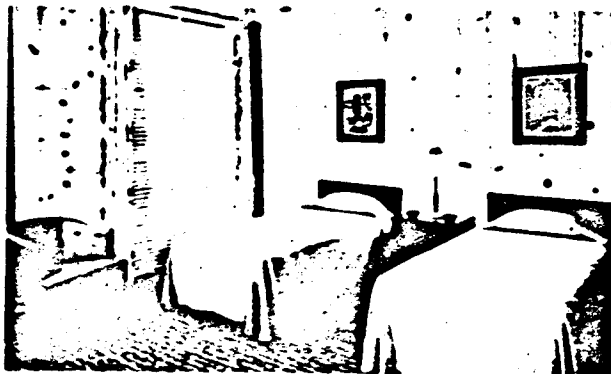
NEW ORLEANS



FOR THE OUT-OF-TOWN VISITOR  
IN THE HISTORIC VIEUX CARRE  
= FOR ONE DAY OR AS LONG  
AS YOU MAY WISH

*Reel 2*

Located within a few minutes' walking distance of the Famous Restaurants, the Antique Shops on Royal Street, and of course, the Night Life of Bourbon Street — just three blocks from Jackson Square with its St. Louis Cathedral, and Pirates Alley with its Sidewalk Artists — around the corner is the old French Market for coffee and doughnuts, while across the street is the historic Beaugregard House, and immediately next door is the original Ursuline Convent built in 1734, the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley.



All Bedrooms are Twin-Bedded

AIR CONDITIONING, MORNING PAPER  
AND FREE PARKING

ALL ACCOMMODATIONS WITH  
PRIVATE BATH  
(no crib facilities available)

#### RATES PER DAY

One Person	\$12
Two Persons (Twins)	\$15 - 17 - 19
Three (Twins & Hide-A-Bed)	\$19 - 21
Four (Twins & 2 Hide-A-Beds)	\$23

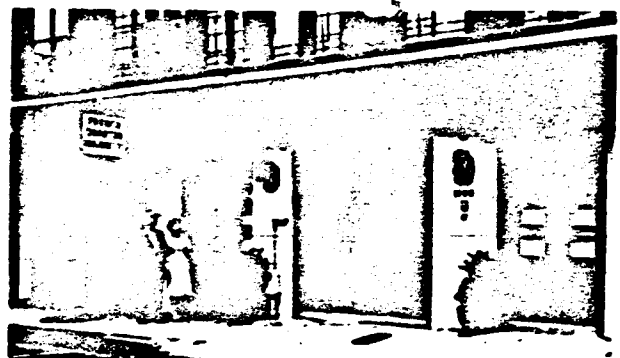
(Rates above \$15 are Living Room Suites)

CHECK OUT TIME IS 1 P. M.

#### FRENCH QUARTER MAISONNETTES

1130 Chartres Street, New Orleans

Telephone: 524-9918 Area Code: 504



1130 Chartres Street

Although new and modern throughout, the warm feeling of Old World charm is that characteristic one rarely finds in present day accommodations. With its iron railings and gateways, the Maisonnnettes remains an integral part of the old New Orleans French Quarter. Built in 1825 by the Soniat - Dufossat family, it retains the distinct atmosphere of its original Architecture, its old Carriage Drive with flagstones, and the charm and privacy of a spacious patio of another century.

No matter how brief your stay in New Orleans, you will enjoy the full privacy of your own maisonnette which admits directly to the patio. Your coming and going will be as a native of the French Quarter, rather than as a visitor.



Patio

Beet 2

*French Quarter Maisonnelles*  
1130 Chartres St. • New Orleans  
Telephone 524-9915  
Area Code: 504

JUNIUS UN. RWOOD

## Out of French Quarter

**Trolley Ride** - Ride the Street Car and see the City. Catch Royal St. Bus at Ursulines St. and Royal - ask for transfer. Get off at Canal St., walk across Canal St. by one block and get on St. Charles Trolley - ride to end of line and back, or get off here and there and catch another trolley in either direction. Fare: .10c.

**Garden District** - In your car or taxi or Deep South Tours, be sure to see these lovely 1820 Greek Revival Homes. This was the American Section just after the 1803 Louisiana Purchase.

**Zoo** - AUDUBON PARK ZOO, children love this.

**City Park** - A lovely park and has miniature trains for children as well as adults.

**Delgado Museum** - In City Park. (Closed Monday)

**Confederate Museum** - 900 Camp St. (same as Chartres St., on other side of Canal Street).

**River Front Docks** - Take Taxi at about \$3.00 per hour. Or walk out Barracks St. and climb right up to the River's edge.

**Hibernia Bank Tower** - A MUST - on Carondelet and Gravier Streets. Monday thru Friday.

## PERSONAL

**For Fruit Juice, Coffee, Beer, etc.** - Neighborhood Grocery Store on corner, right across the street. Open 7 to 7, closed Sunday.

**For Physician** - Ochsner Clinic. TW 9-3471.

**Nearest Pharmacy** - Royal Pharmacy - 1101 Royal St. -

Phone: 523-5401

**Liquors** - Fernandez Wine Cellar - 801 Decatur - JA 5-8774. They will deliver - open 9:30 to 7 and to 9 Saturday. Closed Sunday.

**Taxi Cabs** - Checker JA 5-8474 Yellow 525-3311 (have them pick you up at 1130 Chartres St.)

**Bus Toward Canal St.** - Catch it at 1101 Royal St. - .10c.

**Bus Back to Here** - Stops every second block along Bourbon. Tell the driver to let you out at Ursulines Street or at 1100 Bourbon.

**Beauty Parlor** - PIERRE'S - 942 Bourbon (4 blocks) 522-2077.

**Barber Shop** - Sheraton-Charles Hotel - 211 St. Charles (same as Royal St.) - By Appointment. Call Mr. Theriot at 523-0394 (14 blocks - take bus).

**Your Automobile** - Our Garage closes 8 P.M. daily and Noon on Sunday. If you wish your car serviced or washed, please notify garage.

**Ventilation** - All suites are mechanically forced-vented 24 hours per day.

**Kitchen Stove** - Needs no matches - just turn on burners and oven.

**Morning Paper** - Is delivered silently to your door each morning.

# FRENCH QUARTER MAISONNETTES

1130 CHARTRES STREET  
NEW ORLEANS

*Where To Go  
and  
What To Do*

FOR THE OUT-OF-TOWN VISITOR  
IN THE HISTORIC VIEUX CARRE  
- FOR ONE DAY, OR AS LONG  
AS YOU MAY WISH

Your Hosts - Mr. and Mrs. Junius Underwood.

*Real 2*

## LIGHT EATING

**Provincial Motel** - 1024 Chartres - just one block from here. Good breakfast, also lunch sandwiches and cocktails.

**Au Bon Dejeuner** - 816 Decatur - is in the French Market. Good eggs, pan cakes for breakfast, and other good items, even steaks. Usual brunch about \$1.00. Open 24 hours. (4 blocks)

**Original Pan Cake House** - 221 Royal - This place looks terribly expensive, but the average chit is around \$1.00. (10 blocks)

**Gumbo Shop** - 630 St. Peter - Wonderful for a light lunch (5 blocks) order Gumbo soup and shrimp salad. About \$1.50.

**Santo's** - 917 Decatur - opposite French Market. (Closed Monday). "Po-Boy" Sandwiches - take your choice. We like either the Meat Ball or the Fried Oyster, with cold beer. Bring one home and heat for 10 minutes in 250 degree oven, wrapping paper and all. Very full meal for 60¢. (3 blocks)

**Acme Oyster Bar** - 724 Iberville, one block short of Canal Street. Wonderful raw oysters and Micheob beer, 12 months out of the year. Try a half dozen just before having dinner at one of our better restaurants. Do not confuse ACME with nearby Oyster House.

**Roof Top - Royal Orleans Hotel** - 621 St. Louis. Light luncheon and/or cocktails. Be sure to take your camera for French Quarter roof top snapshots, and a grand view of the River. (5 blocks)

**Morning Call Coffee Stand** - in the French Market, at St. Philip Street. Just about everybody has coffee and doughnuts here. Good place to start your walking tour. (2 1/2 blocks)

## RESTAURANTS

**Arnoud's** - 813 Bienville (eleven blocks from here) Closes Mid-night. LUNCH MENU: 11 to 3 P.M. - \$1.50 & up - (ask for it) DINNER MENU: 5 to 8 P.M. - \$2.50 & up - (ask) or A la Carte - about \$5.00 - depending on the number of drinks you order. Phone 523-5433.

**Brennan's** - 417 Royal (eight blocks away) Closes Midnight. Very beautiful patio. LUNCH MENU: 11 to 2:30 - \$1.50 & up - (ask) DINNER MENU: 4 to 10 P.M. - \$3.50 & up - (ask) or a la carte - about \$6.00. Phone JA. 5-9711.

**Commander's Palace** - 1433 Washington Ave., in the Garden District - go by taxi, about .75¢. Closes Midnight. DON'T LEAVE NEW ORLEANS WITHOUT DINING HERE.

LUNCH MENU: 11 to 3 P.M. - \$2.00 & up. DINNER MENU: 5 to 9 P.M. - \$3.50 & up. Best bet is a la Carte: about \$6.00 each. By all means make reservation, and in good weather request to dine in patio - state you are stopping with the Underwoods (for a bit of extra attention). Phone TW 1-7240.

**Epicurean Club** - Gov. Nicholls (ten blocks) 8 A.M. to 12:01 A.M. A 125 year old plantation house with landscaped grounds converted into an excellent restaurant. Superb cuisine, fine wines, liqueurs and drinks. Quaint cocktail lounge in slave quarters. Unusual menu system - BY RESERVATION ONLY, and no actual menu: you phone and state about what you wish to spend from \$4.50 & up - phone well ahead so as to allow time for preparing your individual courses. Your host: Mr. Mullen.

**Galatoire's** - Galatoire's and Commander's are, in our opinion, the two finest restaurants in New Orleans. At Galatoire's, one cannot make a reservation - not even the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, so go early, about 6 P.M. a la Carte only, about \$7.50 each. 209 Bourbon (eleven blocks). Closed Monday.

**Tujague's** - 823 Decatur (four blocks) - Closed Friday. Something different. Not a Tourist Attraction - very popular with Orleanians. No menu or even choice of foods. They just ask one question: "Do you care for a cocktail?" Then your dinner starts to arrive. Very interesting, you do not even have your own waiter - everybody waits on you. \$2.50.

**Vieux Carré** - 241 Bourbon (eleven blocks) phone 529-3475. Small and intimate, with excellent food & service. Creole and French cuisine. Here the menu is arranged by what you wish to spend. LUNCH MENU: 11 to 2 - \$1.50 & up. DINNER MENU: 5 to 8:30 - \$3.50 & up. Good breakfast, too. Open every day 9 to 1 A.M.

## SPECIALTY FOODS

**ITALIAN** - Turci's - 914 Poydras Street (Closed Friday)

**GERMAN** - Kolb's - 125 St. Charles (Closed Sunday)

**MEXICAN** - Castillo's - 620 Conti

**HUNGARIAN** - Old Europe - 631 Bourbon (closed Sunday)

**CHINESE** - Dan's International - 600 Bourbon

**JAPANESE** - Dan's International - 500 Bourbon

**LIVE MAIN LOBSTER** - Pittari's - 4200 S. Claiborne

**CANTONESE** - Bali Ha'i - Pontchartrain Beach - out Elysian Fields.

**CRABS & SEAFOOD** -

Bruning's - phone 282-9395 for driving directions.

Swenson's - phone 288-4411 for driving directions.

**STEAK & ROAST BEEF** - Rib Room in Royal Orleans Hotel - 621 St. Louis St.

## FOR AFTER DARK

**Pete Fountain** - 800 Bourbon (Closed Sunday) Wonderful Orchestra and drinks. Min. - \$2.50, Saturday - \$3.50.

Reel 2

**Epicurean Club** — Gov. Nicholls (ten blocks) 2 A.M. to 12 M. — A 125 year old plantation house with landscaped grounds converted into an excellent restaurant. Superb cuisine, fine wines, live music and drinks. Grand cocktail lounge in slave quarters. Unusual menu. — BY RESERVATION ONLY, and no actual menu: you phone and state about what you wish to spend from \$4.50 & up — phone well ahead so as to allow time for preparing your individual courses. Your host Mr. W. M. en.

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**Vieux Carre** — 281 Bourbon (eleven blocks) phone 529-3475. Small and intimate, excellent food & service. Creole and French cuisine. Here the menu is arranged by what you wish to spend. LUNCH MENU: 11 to 2 — \$1.50 & up. DINNER MENU: 5 to 9:30 — \$3.50 & up. Good breakfast, too. Open every day 9 to 1 A.M.

## SPECIALTY FOODS

**ITALIAN** — Turci's — 314 Poydras Street (Closed Friday)

**GERMAN** — Kolb's — 125 St. Charles (Closed Sunday)

**MEXICAN** — Castillo's — 520 Conti

**HUNGARIAN** — Old Europe — 531 Bourbon (closed Sunday)

**CHINESE** — Dan's International — 500 Bourbon

**JAPANESE** — Dan's International — 500 Bourbon

**LIVE MAIN LOBSTER** — Pittari's — 4200 S. Claiborne

**CANTONESE** — Bali Ha'i — Pontchartrain Beach — out Elysian Fields.

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**STEAK & ROAST BEEF** — Rib Room in Royal Orleans Hotel — 621 St. Louis St.

## FOR AFTER DARK

**Pete Fountain** — 911 Bourbon (Closed Sunday) Wonderful Orchestra and drinks. Wk. — \$2.50, Saturday — \$3.50.

**Preservation Hall** — 726 St. Peter (Closed Monday) If you like "Dixieland," this is a MUST. \$1.00 per couple — no drinks, no food. A different orchestra each night.

**Paddock** — 309 Bourbon. A "U" shaped bar with excellent Dixieland Band in center. Drinks \$1.00. Open 9 P.M.

**Club Kelso** — 720 St. Louis. Door sign reads "By Membership Only" — just walk right in, you are a guest of the Underwoods. Good piano, drinks \$1.00. Open 9 P.M.

**Al Hirt** — 501 Bourbon. The Fat Man With The Horn. \$2.00 Cover Charge plus .90¢ per drink.

**Famous Door** — 339 Bourbon. Two Orchestras and continuous music. \$1.25 per drink.

**Blue Room** — Roosevelt Hotel. Take Taxi. Supper Club and Show — or see Late Show and have a drink. By reservation, phone 529-7111.

**Pat O'Brien's** — 719 St. Peter. Most visitors consider this a MUST. A jam-packed bar room with piano and guest singing. Also, a beautiful and quiet patio.

**Civic Theatre** — 533 Baronne St. Phone JA. 5-8900 to find out what is playing.

**Little Theatre** — 616 St. Peter. By Membership Only to locals, but Out-Of-Towners are welcome. Phone 523-5712.

**Girlie Shows** — All up and down Bourbon Street. Just peek in the front door for 20 seconds, and you've seen the show.

**Dixieland Hall** — 522 Bourbon. Similar to Preservation Hall (above).

## DAYTIME SIGHTSEEING

**Deep South Tours** — If you are in New Orleans for longer than one day, we strongly urge that you take this limousine tour at \$5.50 each. You will see more of this whole city in 3½ hours than you possibly could any other way. Limousine picks up at our front gate at 8:45 A.M. and 1:15 P.M. By reservation: phone 944-4552.

**Bayou & Swamp Tour** — If you're here for three days or more, take this tour. You get right into the bayous and swamps — far more interesting than the fabled Everglades. Pick up time at our gate: 9:15 A.M. and 12:30 P.M. Tickets available here at the Watsonnettes. \$7.90.

**Fishing Trips** — By charter boat. Phone 283-3316.

**Mississippi River & Harbor Tour** — On board the River Boat, "President" — leaves daily at 2:30 P.M. from Canal St. and River. By taking this trip, you will be amazed at the size of New Orleans — second port U.S.A. \$3.00. On Friday and Saturday only, night trips at 9:00 P.M. Otherwise, ride Canal St. Ferry — .10¢.

**For Golf & Tennis** — City Park. Drive to Red Light at Esplanade, turn left and just keep going straight into the park.

**Beach Swimming** — From Easter to Labor Day. Pontchartrain Beach — also, a junior Coney Island Amusement Park. Drive down

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the sixth PRESBYTERIAN church

SIXTEENTH and KENNEDY STREETS, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.

January 24, 1963

Church Phone  
Randolph 3-5377

DONALD D. M. JONES  
JACK E. HENSHAW

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
Attorney General of the United States  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

I read with great interest and approval the report in the Washington Post of your talk before the Episcopal clergymen of the Diocese of Washington. I agree with you wholeheartedly that the clergymen of our nation must take the leadership in helping their church members overcome resistance and reluctance toward desegregation. Many of us do feel embarrassed that the church follows, rather than leads, the rest of society in this issue.

I think it will be helpful for you to know that many churches are already making good progress in this particular field without fanfare or publicity. Simply because they have chosen to proceed without publicity, it is not well known how many churches have actually accomplished some measure of desegregation. After all, the purpose is not physical proximity, but changes of attitude of people toward one another. This is what we are accomplishing in some of our churches.

However, I am sure you are aware that the churches and the clergymen cannot do this alone. Were all the clergymen in the City of Washington to change their residence to a non-segregated neighborhood, the issue would still not be resolved! It is going to take all the people who are convinced that this is right to follow up their beliefs with their actions. Until people who profess desegregation choose to live in desegregated neighborhoods, the issue cannot begin to be resolved! When people of prestige and financial ability begin to live in mixed neighborhoods by choice only then will we have begun to make our professions become real by our actions.

Are you aware of an organization here in Washington called Neighbors, Inc., which is seeking to do this very thing? Its main purpose is to stabilize our changing neighborhood as an integrated one, to promote its prestige and attractiveness, and to assist people who desire to live in an integrated society find pleasant

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homes in a stable community. The organization is barely five years old and has done a remarkable work in attracting more than fifty white families over the past three years to move into this changing neighborhood.

Can you suggest any means by which Neighbors, Inc. could make the attractiveness of our neighborhood known to government people who would be interested in living in an integrated neighborhood? Certainly members of the State Department, Justice Department and other people like yourself who are so convinced that this is the right thing to do ought to be approached early in their arrival to Washington so that living in our attractive mixed neighborhood becomes a live opportunity for residence.

If you can give us any help, guidance, or encouragement, we would appreciate it most deeply.

Respectfully yours,

  
Donald D. M. Jones.

DDJ/ep

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